MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Status Quo in the South to be Observed.

The Latest Reports from Forts Pickens and Sumter.

Preparations for Placing the Army and Navy on a War Footing.

Financial Statement of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Coercive Propositions of the Republicans.

Laws in Seceding States.

Strong Union Speech of Mr. Clemens, of Virginia.

Repeal of the Rhode Island Personal Liberty Bill.

Seizure of Arms by the Metropolitan Police.

The Apprehended Attack on the Brooklyn Navy Yard,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS AND FORT

Ne danger may now be apprehended of an attack on Fort Pickens. The President telegraphed yesterday, and despatched an officer of high rank in the navy, enjoining on the officers in Fiorida to furnish no pretext for an

Similar representations have been sent by the secessicnists to Major Chase, who commands the Florida

Governor Pickens to-day telegraphed Colonel Hayne that there was not a word of truth in the rumor that Major Anderson had refused the courtesy of fresh provisions &c. These are daily sent to him from the market, as also his mails. Governor Pickens' despatches state that pleasant relations exist between Major Andern and the State authorities.

Thus all danger of collision between this time and the 5th of March is, in all probability, avoided.

MENT.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE GOVERN-

Wasmerrov, Jan. 22, 1861. Bills are being prepared by the Military and Naval Committees of the House, and by the Committee of Ways war feeting. The President will be authorized to call for the enlistment of volunteers, and a considerable number of war steamers will be forthwith ordered to be constructed. The recent demonstrations in Southern ports show that we are deficient in our naval force, and espe cially in substantial light draft vessels. Hence the recent necessity of employing an unarmed wooden shell like the Star of the West, to go upon a warlike errand.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. Washington, Jan. 22, 1861. Secretary Dix fe-day communicated to the House at

important document in reply to Mr. Sherman, Chairma of the Committee on Ways and Means. It gives: amount of the public debt and a detailed

description of the different kinds of debt. Second-The amount and details of the ficating debt

Third-The amount of acceptances and other acknow bedgments of debts by the different departments of the

Fourth-The facts connected with the recent sales of Treasury notes.

Fifth-The amount required to pay the public de accruing prior to the first of July next, and in this conpection the estimated amount of revenue from duties

He estimates the amount necessary prior to the first of July next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at twenty ons of dollars. He then suggests measures to raise this money, and among other means refers to the sur-

plus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specific fund which might be pledged or recalled.

The communication shows the precise condition of the

THE FEELING AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1861. dition of the country that a huge apparatus for hosting material to day broke and tumbled from the unfinished dome of the Capitol, an immense height, carrying with it considerable portions of the work, and endangering many lives, without eliciting a remark in either House, or attracting any particular attention from the throng of visiters, although the event occurred but an hou two before the assembling of Congress.
it is doubtful whether the crashing of dome itself, or the sinking of entire Capitol by an earthquake, would arouse our legis lators to the duty of immediate and practical legislation for the salvation of the country. The shdifference of the leaders of all parties in this hour of danger, involving even the existence of the government, strikes every stranger with amazement. The set speeches in the se on the "State of the Union" may not have been so objectionable when there was a Union, but they are declared by the people to be altogether out re is confersedly no Union, and the ship of State is being dashed to pieces on the rocks of trangers who daily visit the Capitol and listen to the harangues in Congress. The prayer is frequently heard u the crowded galleries of both houses, that some oble minded patriot would appear, and, rising to the agnitude of the occasion, fling aside partisan yrejudices and sectional jeniousies and animosities, and by magnamens concessions open some way for the adjustment of be prevailing difficulties. But the opportunity is daily liewed to remain unseized, and meanwirile the country

s drifting rapidly to ruin. Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, made a powerful speech in the House to day, favoring Union and showing the horore that will accrue to the slave States by s parating from the free Northern States. He declared

heldly that the re-opening of the African slave trade is one great object the Gulf States have in leaving the pre-sent Union. His speech had a thrilling effect upon the House and spectators, and is the subject of general conversation all over the city to-night. Immense numbers thoroughly distributed as one of the best and ablest Union saving papers yet produced. Mr. Clemens' appeal to Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to announce his views on the present state of affairs from the standpoint of his relations to the older Adamses, as one of the representatives of the old Commonwealth, upon whose soil the first blow for freedom was struck and the first blood shed, was thrilling, and I have the best authority for announcing will be responded to by Mr. Adams at no very distant day.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, has the floor first to-mor-row for a speech on the condition of the country, and great anxiety is manifested to hear him. Mr. Lovejoy,

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Poet Offices and Poet Roads in the House, reported a bill rangements in every seconing State.

The Senate is determined not to recognise the departure

of those members who have withdrawn in obedience to what they believe to be the will of their constituents. The effort to-day to have the fact of their withdrawal officially entered on the journal was resisted and defeated, Senator Seward making earnest and private appeals to his friends to that effect.

Senator Iverson and the representatives from Georgia will with fraw from the two houses of Congress to-mor-

It is understood that New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will respond to the action of Virginia, and appoint an able Suspension of Postal and Other delegation to meet her Commissioners here on the 4th of February. Should Congress adopt the recommendations of this conference, an adjustment may be counted on as cortain that will reconstruct the Union.

After repeated efforts on the conservative side of the House, Mr. Sickles succeeded to-day, by an adroit parliamentary move, in getting the Crittenden compromise be-fore the House in a shape where it must be met and voted upon by the republicans. The republican leaders were in great consternation ; but through the firmness of Mr. Briggs, of New York, who was in the chair, and the tenacity with which the democrats adhered to their ground, the triumph was complete. Now let New York speak for the Crittenden scheme of pactication. It is the only hope left.

The Postmasters of Maryland have recently been furnished with memorials addressed to Governor Hicks against a Convention of the people, but declaring strongly for the Union, accompanied by a request in each case to procure signatures and return them. Returns have been made showing that the people of that State are loyal to the Union. In some townships nearly every person signed them, and in some instances the members of nilitary companies not only signed the memorial, but also tendered their services to aid in preserving the

The emphatic announcement of General Cameron yes-terday, that he would vote for the plan of settlement presented by his colleague, Mr. Bigler, has made some sensation in the republican ranks. It is now said that General Cameron will endeavor to get others to go with him. This is really the vance that has been made in the way of settlement. The Senators from Pennsylvania-one democrat and one republican—have agreed, and it is said that in the House all the democrats from Pennsylvania will go with Bigler, and full half the republicans with Cameron. The resolu-tions are the order for to-morrow, and it is thought the vote will be taken. The danger now is, that the extreme outhern Senators may not vote. They contend that it is idle to adopt any measure unless the republicans sus-tain it—that a mere party measure can do no good.

A despatch was received yesterday from Springfield, III., by Mr. Farnsworth, M. C., sent by a prominent member of the State Senate, saying, "Judge Kellogg is here. He says we must secede. What is your advice?" Mr. Farnsworth replied:- "No surrender of principle or free Territory to slavery—no concession to rebels." To-day Mesers. Lovejoy, Washburn and Farnsworth joined in a telegraphic despatch to the republicans of the Illinois Senate, saying:—"No concessions, no compromises—upheld the Union, the constitution and the laws-stane

A prominent New England member of Congress went round among his republican associates in the House to-day, to ascertain how far they were willing to concede to the South and make concessions to appeare the secessionists. Eightyin the Territories, or of incorporating new provisions in the constitution that will make it more pro-slavery than it is now. Many of them gave it as their opinion oncessions and guarantees to slavery, extorted from the North under the menace of secession, would utterly demoralize the government and work its speedy re it would introduce the Mexican system of politics into this country, and establish a precedent for a party fairly beaten at the polls to revolt and secede, unless the vio torious majority succumbed and incorporated into the would yield to the minority the right to rule.

Fx-President Tyler has been invited to sojourn while

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, as it came from the enate, is upon the Speaker's table in the House, and will not be called up by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means until the present debate on the condition of the country terminates, which he thinks will not be much before the first of next week. The House has for a few days past been without the

usual impressive morning appeals to the Throne of Grace by their Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Stockton, who has been called home by the death of a child.

The friends of Kansas, in the Senate to-day, expected that Senator Latham, of California, would move to re-consider the vote whereby Senator Fitch's amendment to the Kansas admission bill was adopted, in order that the State might be forthwith admitted, without incurring the delay consequent upon sending the bill to the House now in the House, as amended, and cannot be reached until after the debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty three is over, and one or two other special orders are disposed of.

The President has information that Mr. Lincoln will visit Washington this week. This looks to an explanation of Mr. Kellogg's mission, and argues that the President elect has at last awakened to a sense of the perils of the crisis, and has taken the field in person to secure an ad-

instment. Lincoln's Cabinet by the intimate knowledge he dis-played during the debate to-day on matters directly involved in the proper administration of the postal affairs As Chairman of the House Committe or of the country. Post Offices, he has grappled with and mastered the whole internal machinery of that important branch of the government.

Mr. Colfax is backed for a place in Mr. Lincoin's Cabinet from Indiana by a majority of the members of the Legislature of that State. Eight of the electors of the State are also for Mr. Colfax. Mr. Lane, United State Sepator elect, and five of the electors, as well as many or the Legislature, are for Caleb Smith. The fact that Mr. Colfax already occupies so very prominent and important a position in the government, one from which Mr. Lincoln thinks he ought not to be removed, and as Mr Smith is without any official position, the latter is most likely to be selected for the Cabinet, if any person is taken from Indiana But that State will have no position in the Cabine: 1 Senator Chase, of Chio, accepts the post of Secretary of the Treasury, which Mr. Lincoln world be glad to have him accept, the doubts of wiseacres on that subject to

the contrary notwithstanding.

There is an internecine broil in the republican camp, which even the troubled condition of the country is not likely soon to ameliorate or overcome. It consists in the impuscable opposition to Senator Cameron having a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet, and it is sad to witness the extreme nator's opponents. Reports and messengers are continually sent to Springfield to poison the mind of the President elect against him, and some of the meanest accusations are resorted to to effect that end-The Senator line even been accused of the pairry busi ness, for a Senator, of shaving the certificates of needy

hausted nationa' reasury. But this slander has been putto rest by the v luntary explanation of a gentleman to keep the Old Earry out of the pockets some republican members whose purses were not long enough to stand the remorseless pecualary pressure consequent upon maintaining a respectable posi-tion in Washington. If there is anything in the character of General Cameron more notoworthy than anything else, it is his liberality to his party friends and party or ganizations. As an instance, during the last President canvass money was wanted for the republican omise in Illinois, and eight hundred dollars was especially called saw the call, and immediately forwarded his check for the amount. This was but one of the many liberal done. tions of General C. during the campaign, and a charge like that of shaving the certificates of some poor Congressmen comes with a bad grace from those who ought party more indebted for its success in the late Presiden-tial election, so far as the "sinews of war" were concerned, than to Simon Cameron. There is no prospect however, that the machinations of his enemies will to his prejudice now so virulently bruited by

disappointed Cabinet mongers and place seekers.
I learn that Lieutenant George Ihrie, who resigned his nission in the army as First Lieutenant of the Third and who challenged General Harney in this city days since. It is said that Harney declines accepting the invitation of Ihrie on the ground that his position in the army forbids it, and that the latter will soon publish statement of his grievances. Lieutenant Ihric was born in Pennsylvania, but appointed to the army from New

have resigned up to this date for causes growing out of political troubles in the South:— Captain-V. M. Randolph.

Commanders-E. Farrand, T. W. Brent, H. J. Hart-Lieutenants-J. H. North, F. B. Renshaw, T. B. Hager

R. Selden, A. F. Warley, J. R. Hamilton, 'R. T. Chapman, I. R. Eggleston, Wm. G. Dozier, J. M. Stribling, T. P.

Midshipman—John Grimball.

Acting Midshipmen—F. M. Thomas, R. H. Bacot, J. T.
Walker, W. W. Wilkinson, R. F. Flournoy, W. E. Yancey, F. M. Robey, S. G. Stone, W. F. Robinson, N. J. Smith J. C. Holcomb, H. L. Hill.

Surgeon-W. A. W. Spotswo Past Assistant Surgeon-A. M. Lynah.

Assistant Surgeons-T. J. Charlton, Chas. E. Lining. Navy Agent—D. B. Heriot. Naval Storckeeper—S. Z. Gonzales.

The Navy Department has received the resignation of Navy Yard, and who was among those who, in the name of Florida, demanded its surrender, and also that of deutenant Renshaw, who gave the orders to haul down the flag of the Union. These resignations were accepted before it was known to the department what part they had acted in these proceedings. Lieutenant Eggleston, attached to the steamer Wyandot, which is in that

The Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order for when, its friends say, they intend to pass it.

While a derrick was in use on the dome of the Capitol this morning, the main shaft broke, the falling timber materially damaging a portion of the cornice of the iron dome, and injuring several workmen, one of them

THE COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Washington, Jan. 22, 1861.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has submitted the following statements to the chairman of the Commit tee of Ways and Means about the public printing for the

	Senate and House for the Brat session of the Thirty sixth
	Congress:
	Total amount of printing ordered by the Senate . \$87,133 Total amount ordered by the House
j	Total amount ordered by both houses \$212,628
j	This printing has been or is to be executed as follows:-
1	Printing of the Senate by the Senate printer\$52,672 Printing of the Senate by the House printer 14,406
	Total amount of printing ordered by the Senate \$67,139

Total amount of printing ordered by the House \$145,489 otal amount of printing executed and to be exe-

cuted...
Amount of printing by the Senate printer for
both houses...
Amount of printing by the House printer for both
houses. 102.698 To the Senate printer for Senate printing.... To House printer for Senate printing.....

Amount due for Senate printing\$37.196 To the Senate printer for House printing.....
To the House printer for House printing..... Total amount of printing ordered by the Ser Appropriation per act of March 3, 1859...... Appropriation per act of May 24, 1860..... 40,000 Total amount of appropriations \$110,000 Deficiency in appropriations......\$102,628 foregoing statements, for the reason that the cost thereof is charged to and paid out of the appropriations made for

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 22, 1861. A number of resolutions were offered and a lopted, including the following:-

ower of the Convention to reduce the number of members of the Legislature. Another that Georgia will demand her share of the pub-

lic property.

Another pledging the State to pay the carriers for

transporting the mails in future.

Another instructing the committee to report an ordiance authorizing a Council of Safety. Six delegates entered their protest against the ordi-nance of secession, but pledged their lives, their fortunes

cion and invasion. the State at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession citizens, without regard to their place of nativ-

ity or the length of their residence in the State. Re-Savannah, detailing the evils of change in the present

As ordinance was adopted providing for the execution of sentences possed by the federal courts, for the execution of processes issued by the same courts, and to preserve the indictments.

An ordinance was offered and made the special order for to-morrow, continuing in force all the federal laws in reference to the African slave trade. It will be una-

Hop. Wm. J. Vasop was appointed Commissioner to General Sandford was appointed Commissioner to Texas The proceedings to-day in the Convention were in

The gallery was open to visiters. THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION. MONTOOMERY, Jan. 22, 1861.

representatives in Congress, and authorizing the Governo to appoint Commissioners to Washington. THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL OF RHODE

ELAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22, 1861. The Senate has passed the ast repeaking the Personal Liberty bill by a vote of 21 to 9. The House, after some discussion, postponed further consideration of the sub-

The Apprehended Attack on the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Preparations Still Coing On-Ouns Placed in Position-Effective Measures-Trabiing of Scamen in Gunnery-Captain an Intended Attack' on Forts Hamilton d Tompkins, &c., &c., &c.

reered out for duty in Brooklyn, on Monday night, to repel the alleged threatened attack on the Navy Yard and the setzure of the North Carolina, have been disaissed, without any necessity of striking a blow, and the scal excitement has subsided, reducing the sister City to that state of normal quietude befitting the city o Churches, and notwithstanding that the New York fill busters have not made the descent that was anticil pated, these respectable gentlemen, if any there be ed not imagine that vigilance has been relaxed because late scare has turned out to have been caused by mething like a canard, and that therefore they cat w go in and win. So far from the precautions adopted ditional preparations were made throughout the whole of yesterday, by order of Commodore Breese, who has ned from Philadelphia, to give a warm reception to any number of uninvited visiters who may choose to pay burried visit with arms in their hands, and to place

During a considerable portion of yesterday the sailors of the North Carolina were exercised by Capt. Wand at the guns, consisting, in addition to the regular armament, of five twelve pound howitzers, placed in such a namer as to be effective in any quarter from which an enemy might approach. Besides the sailors who were being exercised on board, a large number were being Large quantities of ammunition were distributed over every part of the yard where either attack or defence to rake the advancing insurgents, in whatever quarter they might choose to make their appearance. To this end the ong thirty-two-pounders of the North Carolinna have been trained so as to command Cobb's dock should an enemy approach from the direction of Williamsburg, and the same effective weapons of destruction are pointed to every part of Wallabout Bay. These gans are prepared to throw an immense quantity of musket builets at not be hard, therefore, to please the taste of even the most fastidious enemy in the choice of missiles.

Besides the North Carolina, the following vessels of war are lying at the Navy Yard:-The steam frigate Wabash, 60 guns, 450 men; steam frigate Reanoke, 60 guns, 450 men. These two frigates are being repaired in order to be sent to sea. Sloop Savannah, 24 guns, 275 men, lies dismantled; she has onlieck two nineinch shell guns, with which considerable mischief could be done to an advancing foe, and in the event of an at tack they will be used. Brig Perry, 6 guns, 80 men. The Perry has been completely repaired and is ready for sea. Sailing frigate Brandywine, 50 guns, 400 men; sailing number of guns nor men are on board the above named vessels, and will not be till they are ready for sea-save the Perry, which is now ready for sailing. They were all, however, in a position to render material aid in repelling any attack that may be made, especially the Saannah, with her nine-inch shell guns.

Besides the exercises at the guns, the seamen were practised yesterday at Captain Wand's new gun carriage, and its facility of working with a fewer number of men than is the case with carriages of the old construction was fully demonstrated, showing at once the superiority

At present the force of workmen and laborers at the Navy Yard is as follows;-Ship carpenters, 58; gun carringe makers, 4; fasteners and curpenter's laborers, 23; sawing and planing mid, 11: blacksmiths, 45; ship join ers, 42; caulkers, 112; mast makers, 20; pain ers, 11; boat builders, 22; coopers, 18; plumbers and coppersmiths, 16 blockmakers, 23; yard mills, 22; sailmakers and riggers, 81; armourers, 4; gunners' crew, 25; earpenter's crew, 3; 112; steam engineers department, 126; constructing engineer's department, 35-making a total of 859 It has been said that most of these men are disaffected, in consequence of being kept threat of the attack on the yard. It has been ascertained , however, that the assertion is a gratuitous falsetheir loyalty to the government. On the contrary, there Yard being seriously threatened, they would render effective aid to the seamen and marines in repulsing the

insurgents.

and were ender the command of Capt. A. N. Brevoort, Capt. Issac T. Holmes and Brevet Captain Jacob Reed. Nothing has yet transpired in regard to the manner in which the information of the pretended attack was respecial information was given; but that the officer in command, in view of his heavy responsibility, and taking into consideration the quiet manner in which the Southern forts, arsenals and other federal property had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, considered it his duty not to altogether despise the rumors which have been flying abroad for several days past of an intended midnight attack; but, acting on the sound principle conched in the homely adage, that "an ounce of prevent ive is worth a pound of cure," proceeded at once to strengthen his position, and thus demonstrate to such restless spirits as might desire to take advantage of the unscitled state of the public mind, relative to the all absorbing question of the day, and make an attempt at seizing federal property, that there was power enough in the naval and mill Certain it is, that the result of the alarm, even if alto, gether faise, has tended to show how promptly all arms of the regular service and the militia can be brought out rmed and equipped, to resist any dangerous outbreak. The Fifth brigade in particular deserve credit for the the command of their officers, and proceeded without fuss to their several places of rendezvous, thus evincing

tion to attack the Navy Yard then the public are willing to believe of so utterly absurd and impracticable a scheme. It is alleged that the descent on Brooklyn was only intended as a diversion, to enable the conspirators more easily to capture the forts at the entrance of the Narrows, and thus get possession of the entire bay of New York, the passage to which these forts command. The ulterior object of this very hopeful scheme, it is alleged, is to declare New York a free city and out of the Union. Persons of common sense of course laugh at such nonsense; but it would not be very surprising if the mili tary authorities should take it into their heads to render the perpetuation of the nonsense impracticable.

SEIZURE OF ARMS FOR THE SOUTH. Information was received at the First precinct station

ouse yesterday afternoon that a quantity of areacms were being shipped on board; the steamship Monticello at pler 12 North river, for Savannah, Ga. Sergeaut enton immediately communicated the facts to Superinenderst Kennedy, and asked for instructions relative to

equad of men and take possession of the property, and search the steamer for whatever articles of a contraband haracter be could lay his hands on. The sergeant promptly obeyed the instructions of hi

superior officer, and seized twenty-eight cases of meron board. Ten cases, marked in a similar manner, were found on the pier, which were also taken possession of. there were 950 in all. They were stamped Windsor with the British crown, but judging from their appear ance they are supposed to have been altered in this

Twenty-eight of the cases were marked diamond D H. S., Montgomery, Ala., and the balance diamond L. All efforts to find out who shipped the cause proved

Four kegs, which were supposed to contain shot, proyed, on opening, to contain nothing but a lot of chains. These kegs were put en board the steamer, after being By order of Mr. Kennedy the cases containing the mu kets were all conveyed to the arsenal, in Seventh avenu

geant Denten, and at seven o'clo k last evening the last ad was delivered.

parture of the Monticello several hours, much to the chigrin of her officers and passengers.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

TRIBTY-SETH CONGRESS.

Mr. SEWAND, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition E. C. Delavan, of Albany, suggesting the appointment deteterious liquors; also a memorial of 746 citizens New York on the state of the country; also mother mnorm), signed by 18,000 citizens of New York. Laid on

Mr. Satisbury, (opp.) of Del., presented resoluti from the Legislature of Delaware directing the representatives and Senators to use their best efforts for the pasaving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bigler, (opp.) of Pa., presented petitions eodings of a certain meeting in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Frich, (opp.) of Ind., moved that the Vice Preside e authorized to fill the vacancies on the committee The Vice Presspect said there was no record in the low nal of the absence of any Sepators, and he had no notice

Mr. Halls, (rep.) of N. H., thought that was the proper way.

Mr. Douglas, (opp.) of Bl., said there seemed to be no trouble. We have been notified that certain Senators have retired, and do not intend to be here again this session; hence there are vacancies. Their taking loave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not.

Mr. Turgsun, (rep.) of Bl., thought his colleague was right. He thought their names should be stricken from the roll and they be considered Senators no longer.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said he did not understand that these Senators had resigned. He could recognise the fact that these Senators were temporarily absent-but considered them members of the Senate yet.

Mr. Satisman, (opp.) of Del., asked if the Senators should come back, could any power prevent their voting?

Mr. BENJAMS, (opp.) of La., thought it strange there should be any question as to fact. It was a fact that the States had seceded. He thought at least the journal should record the fact that the Senators had declared that their States had seceded, and had withdrawn.

Mr. Presisenes, (rep.) of Me., usked if Senators could remain after their States had seceded?

Mr. Benjams—Clearly not, in my opinion.

Mr. Skyard. (rep.) of N., valle would be doing

States had seceded, and had withdrawn.

Mr. Freskener, (rep.) of Me., asked if Senators could remain after their States had seceded?

Mr. Bennary.—Clearly not, in my opinion.

Mr. Sennary for the reasons of the Senators. But how as entirely opposed to making any entry of this transaction. He thought the "least said, the somest mended." He was for leaving these seats for those Senators, or other Senators from their States, to resume in their own good time. He hoped the time would not be long before thay would be resumed. If the records are only for the instruction of posterity, the failing to record this transaction would be a breach or admission more benored than the observance.

Mr. Freskener said he held most decidedly that no State has a right to seede, and consequently these acts of withdrawal affect no constitutional right. But the fact is they did resign, no matter whether we consider the reasons valid or not.

Mr. Hennik (opp.) of Va., did not understand they had resigned, and did not believe a resignation could be made unless in writing. He thought these Senators subject to the call of the Senate and the process of the Sengue, at Arms, and the only reason he could give for expelling them was because their States had withdrawn. But the Sonate could fill the vacancies in tha committees. He thought the question would come up on a question of quorum.

Mr. Bennarum moved that the Journal be corrected to record the fact that the Senators from Alabama, Florida and Mississippi have announced that their States have secoded and resumed the powers delegated to the general government, and wither www.

Mr. Doton is moved to amend that Messra. Yulee, Mallory and others have announced that they are no longer members of this body, and withdrawn, and that their names be stricken from the roll.

Mr. Huymr was opposed to this. He thought striking their names from the roll would be recognizing that their states had seceded.

Mr. Sovens moved to the set her retring Senators had

States had second.

Mr. Sawam moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. BENEZEON argued that as the retiring Senators had stated the fact that their States had seconded, it

stated the fact that their States had seconded, it should be put on the journal. The announcement was officially made and the Sonators withdrew—two facts which should go ou the records. They did not resign formally, but withdrew in consequence of the secession of their States.

Mr. Douclas said the fact was several Senators had withdrawn and given certain reasons. Some of the reasons he thought not true, and it was not proper to put all the reasons on the record. The Senate could recognise the fact of their withdrawal without endorsing the reasons.

Mr. Hence said no hing was put upon the journals but what was presented for the action of the Schate. No action had been had on this withdrawal.

Mr. BENJAMN read from the Gibbe to show that the Senators had stated as the reason, that their States had withdrawn from the Union. That was the only reason given and he thought the fact should be recorded in the fournals.

journals.

Mr. Szward renewed his motion. He thought the question would come up at a proper time. He had no wish to cut off debate.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 22; Messrs. Gwin, Latham, Saulsbury, Bigler and Johnson, of Teracessee, yoting with the republicans.

SPIECH OF MR. POWELL ON THE CREEK The CHAIR announced the unfinished business of yester

day, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

Mr. Powell, (opp.) of Ky., proceeded at length. He diuded to the fact that he had advocated every measure calculated to remove the difficulties, and argued that a division of the territories as proposed by his colleague was just and equitable to all. The territories were ac-quired by all the States. By the proposed livision the North get nearly four times quantity of the South, and ten times the value. He thought it eminently proper that the settlement should apply to all future acquisition, so as to take the question forever from the halls of Congress, and contended that it would in no way encourage filibustering, for territory could not be acquired in such a way. He said the object tion that it recognized slavery was not well taken He claimed that the constitution did recognize slavery and at the time of formation it was recognized every where in the civilized world. He claimed, also, that Con gress had on many occasions recognized shavery in treaties and various ways. He thought there was no need of advocating the duty of pretection, as protection was the plain duty of every government. The Sout-claimed no more than was right, and for the sake of reace, and to transmit the institutions of our fathers is was the plain duty of every government. The South claimed no more than was right, and for the sake of peace, and to transmit the institutions of our fathers to posterity they were willing to yield far more than was right, and yet peace offering scemed to be spurned. He was in favor of an amendment to the constitution to suppress the slave trade forever, and argued in favor of an amendment requiring States to deliver up fugitives from justice, and also, in favor of preventing all invasion of States. If these things were fair, he remarked, why not put them in the constitution, so as to be beyond the reach of all sectional majerities? He referred hereity to other proposed amendments, specially to one denying the right of sufrage to colored persons. If the Senators are against negro equality why should they not be willing to put this amendment in the constitution? He believed that it was a government in the constitution? He believed that it was a government specially for the white man. He said that the Senator of Ohio, Mr. Wade, asked what the charges were? He would repeat a few. One was that bands were organized in free States to steal the property of the South.

Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, asked for proof, and said

Mr. Wars, (rep.) of Ohio, asked for proof, and said he did not believe a word of it.

Mr. Powrat said the fast underground railroad is well known. He had read a letter of a member of the House from Ohio (Mr. Cox) speaking of the great number of slaves carried off. This, if it was a foreign country, would be a cause of war. The Personal Liberty bills were also another cause of complaint; such laws are a clear violation of the constitution.

Mr. Wars said he wanted some specific charge against Ohio, so that he could answer it; he was tired of hearing general charges.

Mr. Power said that this amounted to the same thing.
Mr. Technell read an answer of Mr. Lincoln to an inquiry, where he said:—"I do not now and never did I, at and piedged against the admission of slave States into the union."

Mr. Power thought that if he would not let sievery go into Territories he could have no more slave States.

Mr. Power contigued, and said that if anything was to be dong to save the Union it must come from the republican state. He would not discuss the right of necession. We were surrounded by facts with which we must deal, and he did not believe that under the constitution the United States had any right to make war on any secoding state. It was madness to attempt to preserve the Union by force. War was dissolution, and he thought that these resolutions were just and satisfactory. But he would not speak for kennacky. She would noet that crisis, and whatever was her decision he, as a loyal son, would obey her high behasis.

Mr. Wans said that the Legislature of ohio had refused to repeal an unconstitutional law. He did not believe Ohio had any law which was unconstitutional, and he thought that the Senator was mistaken. The law framed hast year gives further security to free colored people, and when it came up this year before the Legislature it was post-poned. That was a mistake of the Senator's, as the law was exactly opposite to what he (Mr. Mason) supposed.

Mr. Mason said that the Heuse of Representatives of thio had refused to repeal a law under which United states Marshals had been imprisoned.

Mr. Mason said that the only law of Ohio on the subject was could almost entirely from the law of Virginia, and such a law onght not to be repealed. He (Mr. Wale) saw no reason to compromise with anybody. There is no organization in Ohio to interfere with the laws. He did not doubt there were exapped slaves in Ohio, but he did not doubt there were exapped slaves in Ohio, but the diment dues the fewering of Ohio the feeling of the ten was one of the few of the control of the subject was control of the s

d nied that there was any organized company to aid them in escaping.

Mr. Mason said that the Governor of Virginia made a demand upon the Governor of Ohio to surrender a fugitive who had committed murder and arson in Virginia, and the Governor of Ohio refused to deliver him up. The fugitive was one of John Brown's company.

Mr. Wane said such refusal was not peculiar to Ohio, it was a vexed question over ywhere. In reference to the case in Kentucky, the Governor of Ohio took precedent from the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. Powini said he was not aware there was such a case in Kentucky. The Governor of Kentucky could not have refused on the ground of kidnapping, as that was not an office in Kentucky. If the Governor did refuse he did wrong.

have refused on the ground of kidnapping, as that was not an offence in Kentucky. If the Governor did refuse he did wrong.

Mr. Dovanas said that he had traced some of these cases and feund them common to all the States. The first one was in 1791, when the Governor of Virginia refused to deliver up a togitive to Pennsylvania. The Governor of Pennsylvania sent the parties to General Washington, who was then President, and he sent them to the Senate, since then there has been various cases. He did not think this could form a subject of complaint now.

Mr. Mison said the case in Virginia occurred before there was any law respecting the delivery of fugitives by Congress, but if the Senators think that the combumely, and injury and insuit heaped on the siaveholding States for the last twenty years is to be appeased by calming to go back to the first wrong, let them have the benefit of the argument. I will not present a bill of indictment. The history of the country shows the wrongs the slaveholding States have received, and they will determine for themselves whether their interest and saiety will permit them to remain in the Union.

Mr. Borenas said he simply wished to show, owing to the constitution, and the said that all the complaints against Ohio came back to one thing. They say all the attempts to save the Union must come from us. You who seek to overthrow the constitution, and who say you are about to rebel and wage war, should give some specifications wherein we have effended.

Mr. Mason explained that the case in Virginia occurred before there was any law of the United States on the subject, and the Atterney General of Virginia based his decision on the fact that there was no law authorizing the arrest.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washingron, Jan. 22, 1861. Mr. White, (opp.) of Del., presented resolutio from the State of Delaware urging the adoption of the

ar amendment to the propositions reported from the

Mr. Harris then presented memorials from seventeen thousand citizens of Maryland, representing every district and county in the State, in favor of the adoption of the Morder State resolutions.

Mr. Coraxx, (rep.) of Ind., from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmastor General to suspend the mail service in the secoded States &c.

General to suspend the mail service in the secoled States, &c.

Mr. Dorrax said that he woold not have introduced the bill if the federal couris had remained intact. But now persons may open the mails and riffe them, and there is no means by which they may be brought to justice. If the Postmaster refuses to pay the drafts given to the contractors, the latter can hold Congress responsible. Therefore it became the imperative daily of the government to discontinue the postal service where there is no means of protecting it.

Mr. Braxen, (opp.) of N. C., wished to offer a substitute, covering more ground than was proposed by the bill before the House. The President has communicated to Congress that, owing to the existing condition of affairs, the laws cannot be enforced in South Carolina. That message is now before the Select Committee.

Mr. Branch's substitute was then read, namely —"To the end of removing all causes for using force, and to prevent the breaking out of civil war, pending the deliberations of Congress in the existing crisis of public affairs, all laws of the United Stos be, and they are hereby, suspended until the 1st of January, [502] in and over those States which have heretologie, or may previous to said time, adopt ordinances of succession."

Mr. Olfax could not accept the substitute.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether it was the means of the

Mr. Colfax could not accept the substitute.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether it was
his (Mr. Colfax's) intention to move the passage of the
bill under the operation of the previous question?

Mr. Cotrax replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Dawes thought that the bill was of too much im-

Mr. Sravess, (rep.) of Pa., proposed a substitute, authorizing and empowering the President, when he shall deem it necessary, to suspent all laws and parts of laws establishing perts of entry and collection intricts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or any shall deem it necessary, to suspend all laws and parts of laws establishing ports of entry and collection districts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or any other State that has now, or may hereafter secode, or be in rebellion against the United States, and to continue such suspension until such States shall return to their loyalky to the United States. The President shall give notice of such suspension by prochunation, and such suspension is shall not be lawful for any vessel, except such as belong to the United States, to enter or leave any such ports of the United States for foreign ports or coastwise. If any vessel shall be found violating the provisions of this act, such vessel or carge shall be foreited, one half to the capters and the other half to the United States, and those on board any such captured vessel shall be tried before any Admiralty Court having prisidiction. The President shall also have power to suspend all laws establishing Post Offices and post routes in any of the secuting States, and the mails shall be carried only to pass through them to reach a loyal State. The mails shall to the opened in a rebellious State. And it is further provided that the President have power to use the army and navy for the execution of the laws.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until Thursday week.

The House reserved the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Binonam, (rep.) of Ohio, would not withheld his support from any just legislation which looks to the supremacy of the laws, but it would be in vain to endeavor to save the constitution by the sacrifice of the principles which underlie and constitute its vitality. He, with millions, stood by the constitution as it is, with its blessed enjoyment of the present and the cherished hopes of the future. With uplifted hand he stood here to deny that any State can by any appliance rightfully separate one section of the country from the rest, or sever the various section of the country from the rest, or sever the various tens which bind together the republic. We have one constitution, and he denied that any States can strike down the unity of the government which constitutes us one people. He denied, in the name of the American people, that any State can let loose the demon of discord to breathe discord and death, and pullinto our hearths and homes with fratricidal blood. In view of the seizures of the forts and arsenals and other lawless measures, it is the duty of Congress to strengthen the Executive arm, to enable him to summon the people to the vindication of the outraged constitution and lawn. Mr. Hingham refuted the idea of the constitutional right of secession or revolution, and scofed the assertion of disturbion as a peaceful remedy, the exercise of which destroys the rights of thirty one millions of people. It could not be peaceable when it blots a great mation from the mass of nations. They might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake which envelopes cities in a common ruin. They might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake which envelopes cities in a common ruin. They might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake which envelopes cities in a common ruin. They might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake which envelopes cities in a common ruin. They possess no inherent right at all. The species. They possess no inherent right at all. The species. They possess no inherent right at all. The species have no cause of grievance which justifies revolution and overthrows the constitution and supreme law of the land. Our duty is not to amend, but to maintain and uphold the constitution, and on this basis he would stand. He opposed the measure recommended by a majority of the committee. He would not add in making this a slave government. He wished to punish treason and recapture the forts and other public property. He appealed to the people to uphold the constitution.

Mr. Curners, (opp.) of Va., next addressed the House, ties which bind together the republic. We have one

SPRECE OF MR. CLEMENS ON THE CRUMS Mr. CLEMENS, (opp.) of Va., next addressed the Hou He thanked God that he was permitted, after a long sickness, to take his stand upon that floor to renovate nealth, at a time when his services might prove most valuable to his constituents. He would not passion. It would not bent the solemn and portentous ISUSE Of the hour. They were in the midst of group [CONVINUED ON ENGINE PAGE.]